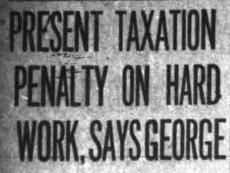
THE OREGON SUNDAY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1911.



that, you scoundrel.'

privilege of running it.

city.

squawking."

competition.

the supply.

they

who are by their industry, helping the

Swindle of the Tariff.

three men looking for one job you will

Tax Speculators Out.

Some men say, 'You must get reve

nue from somewhere. If not from the

tariff, then where? Why not the income

tax?' The income tax is better than the

tariff because it does not protect privi-

lege, but single tax is better still be-

try and putting it on the back of mo-

nopoly, where it ought to be. But I

am anxious to see Oregon take the lead

in this, as she has in other advanced

legislation for the public good.

in a five-minute talk.

improved there marvelously.

-and that is what we are after.

-they can very well afford to.

"Take our abominable tariff-it is a

Sidelights on Proposed Remedy for Present Evils Cast by Eminent Single Taxer in Ad- fine is a form of taxation-all those dress at Oregon City.

Henry George, Jr., apostle of single Henry George, Jr., apostle of single lege says 'If you'll give me money tax and democracy, arrived in Portland enough I'll start a factory and pay yesterday afternoon and addressed a good wages.' If this is a good thing good sized audience at Oregon City why not pay privilege the money right last night. This afternoon Mr. George out of the treasury? The American will address a meeting at the Heilig people are accustomed to say. If you theatre under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., speaking on Tolstoy. Tonight die.' But the tariff is so arranged he speaks to an open meeting of the People's Forum and the Henry George ciation at Women of Woodcraft get the most feathers with the least building. Tenth and Taylor streets.

The son of the first prophet of single tax, Mr. George, is a firm believer in mistake. both the fiscal and moral efficiency of whom and what? I never heard that doctrine that but one tax should be levied for all purposes-and that that creased wages when they got rid of tax he placed upon land and not upon competition Instead they shut down ustry. He characterizes the present system of taxation as nothing more than a penalty upon hard work and a protection for monopoly and sees in

political changes of the times a breaking up of old party lines that will result in a great spread of popular ment, bringing with it free trade, the single tax, and the general adoption of the main features of the "Oregon

Mr. George is a man of about 50 ugh he looks younger. He is rather has a dome-shaped head, parbald and wears a short mustially and dresses plainly. He speaks well-directly and intelligently-without the tricks of the professional orator, but with the sincerity of the man er to get homes of your own, to run understands his subject and be- your little stores and it will prove a lieves in its righteousness. From any point of view he is an interesting those who live upon others. That's speaker and to judge by his success with his audience last night, a con- for all and special privilege for none. vincing one.

#### Greatest Monopoly Is Land.

Mr. George called the monopoly of the land the greatest and most danserous of the monopolies of modern There can be no monopoly of the air or of the sunshine, he said, but there is of the land. Men speak it as their property whether they refer to one square foot or one square mile or a county or a state.

Here you have this beautiful state of Oregon upon which you could support in luxury-by luxury I mean the luxury that does not corrupt but that olies all necessary comforts - one half the people of the republic. But magine me owning the entire state of I'd leave you free to make your own laws and to manufacture your own goods and to have your own arts thools, but-you do what I say in this, my Oregon, or you get out. If I owned the earth-that is the land of the earth, you could do as you pleased until I didn't like it-then you could get off the earth.

#### The Earth Is Indispensable. "When God made the world he made

"When God made the world he made earth indispensable to our lives. We SFATTLE AND NAVY



Trouble May Follow-Federation of Labor Involved.

swindle. It protects nobody but privilege. It taxes us-for whom? Privi-Chicago, March 18 .- With 2500 mail erks in the Chicago division of the mail service reported pledged to affili- ment of Mexicali with field guns started ate with the American Federation of Labor and a mail service "strike" in federals are said to be within four miles prospect, it was declared here tonight that any attempt by the postoffice de-partment to prevent the men organiz-and hugging the border line in their can't run an industry by itself, let it partment to prevent the men organizng would fail.

that we can't see where we are paying There will be no "strike" in the usual taxes. It has been called 'A device to tions is equivalent to treason. "I think protection of any sort is each individual clerk has the privilege vancing. Protection - protection 20 of resigning and of demanding reinstatement at any time within a year. these highly protected men ever intheir demands for better pay and short-Instead they shut down

er hours and a general improvement of some of their factories and thus lessen Who Live Upon Others Are Hurt. tions improve or no, they can demand "This raises the entire question of reinstatement and obtain it. Captain taxes again. Any tax that falls upon production is a bad thing. When you E. L. West, superintendent of the Chicago division, admitted tonight that tax monopoly, that's another thing. the mails are in bad shape. When you tax land values you will tax Would Cripple Service. the unused land into use. Instead of

### "It is true," he said, "that mail is now heavier than it ever has been in No. 1,

have three jobs looking for one man. the Chicago division. Last year our Wages will go up, prosperity will come biggest day was 730,000 tons out of and the monopolists will pay the price Chicago. This year it is nothing un-The common when we handle 480,000 tons nonopolist is like a teech drawing lifeday. The men run as far south as blood from production. If you can get Memphis and as far west as Pocatello, your vacant land opened it will be easi-Idaho. The district includes a strip 1000 miles long. The places of the men cannot be filled by substitutes, as the latter do not know the runs and help to all who produce. It will hurt would hopelessly tangle up affairs, but the single tax-just and equal rights I do not believe my boys have any intention of striking."

# GOOD SERVICE AND A UNION INCOMPATIBLE. SAYS P. O. OFFICIAL

cause it does not fall upon men's labor (United Press Leased Wire.) Washington, March 18.-The postofbut upon all alike. In Vancouver, B. C. have done away with the tax on fice department and the American Fedbuildings and as a result land is being eration of Labor are on the verge of a You can bitter war tonight as the result of a tax the land speculators out of business declaration of Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart that railway "If Oregon doesn't adopt the single mail clerks who have planned to ortax soon her sister states will beat her ganize "must choose between the union to it. Canada is attracting 60,000 Amerand their jobs.' icans a year now. You will soon see Washington taking the load off indus-

"This department considers a secret organization of its employes absolutely incompatible with good service," said Stewart. "We, therefore, intend to prevent, if possible, any such organization by railway mail clerks.

"The department will use moral dis-Mr. George was introduced to the audience by W. S. U'Ren of Oregon City

considered."

cussion to cause those clerks who have already formed unions to leave the band. It will also try to show the old keeper in Mexicali. They were allowed employes that it is not to their inter- no hearing, no trial, nor a chance for 31, 1910, produce sent from the United ests to join a union. If this fails, their lives, but were stood against the States to Canada was valued at \$5,907.-

(Daited Press Leased Wire.)

Members of his family summoned

FOR HORSE ARRESTED

from New York arrived this afternoon.

horse trading, offered to "swap" horses

Gibson would put up \$10 "to boot."

Martelli agreed to try the horse out,

himself worsted in the deal, he found

that young Gibson had departed with

his horse. Martelli went to Gibson's

barn, took his own horse out, and start-

ad home. Soon after his arrival there

Patrolman McMichael arrived with a

warrant charging Martelli with horse-

stealing. He was locked up pending

CUT OUT OF STEEL TRUST

elimination first of

arraignment for \$1000 ball.

that the

CARNEGIE MEN BEING

YOUTH WHO SWAPPED

nesday suffered a relapse.

team for his father.

Their Wild Shots Strike Near American Posts on This Side of Line. (By the International News Service.

FEDERALS STRONG

Calexico, Cal., March 18 .- Bombardat 10 o'clock tonight. The Mexican

were heard to swish over Mexicali and sense of the word, for to strike in the the reverberating boom of the shots government service under the regula- were reported by Americans who came But from the direction the federals are ad-

The federal forces are probably the same which took Tecarte and killed the The mail clerks are planning to make wounded. They are believed to have been joined by an additional force from Ensenada and the two columns are conditions individually. Then they will bunching for an ouslaught on Mexi-have a year in which, whether condi-

#### Rebels Drinking.

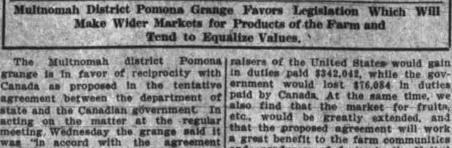
In Mexicali all is feverish excitement. The rebels have partaken generof liquor and are shooting at ously anything that they imagine is alive and

advancing from the west. They kicked up the dust around the lantern at post occupied by a United States sentry tonight with rifle shots and a courier at once rushed to the border bridge with the information that no more warnings would be issued against such carelessness. Post No. 1 is near the line and some sharp shooter imagined it was a federal regiment advancing.

Rifle and pistol shots are constantly heard. Considerable apprehension is feit on this side of the line, for the accuracy of the fire with field guns had by no means been demonstrated, and fear that shells will alight and explode with deadly effect in Calexico is felt here. The rebels are not unprepared for conflict. They have been at work daily strengthening their trenches and rifle pits. They have excellent positions on the river bank, which 18 6 feet high and absolutely perpendicular. One trail leads up the bank by which federals can advance to enter the town, and that is underlaid with dynamite.

American soldiers, who have seen the fortification, say that 400 men could not take the town in an assault, if the rebels stood their ground in any kind of order. With field pieces, however, it may be a different story. There are plenty of protected gullies in the river bank from a mile to two miles from Mexicali where field guns could be placed and the town razed in a few shots without an open advance.

General Leyva and Berthold are with srnment. their men and an all night vigil is being kept up. The insurgents executed two captured federal spies last night. One various vegetables, under the new sched-American Federation of Labor and dis- was Felipe Rios, formerly a saloon-



**GRANGE FAVORS RECIPROCITY** 

problem in its effect upon the public in general and the farmer in partic-ular. In part the report follows:

Reciprocity Committee's Report. "In favoring the proposed agreemen

we are not unmindful of the fact that ome of the most earnest members and high officials of our order are opposed to the same. Nor have we failed to ap preciste the fact that the proposed agreement in many respects apparently, advance. Two shells from field guns if not in fact, tends to invite keener competition in farm products by placing the same upon the free list. This will no doubt in time at least tend to cheapen certain articles of production. This fact, we think, is responsible for the opinion of those who have only casually examined the matter, and yet with all due respect to their opinion and judgment, in our opinion the great bulk of the people of our government and the majority of the farmers would be benefited by such reduction and such competition, although certain special phases of farm industries and produc-

tion would be directly affected.

Take Broad View.

"In view of the importance of this question, and of the further fact that we feel due consideration should be given both sides of a question of this character, and that it should be dealt with from a broad-minded business attitude, keeping well in mind, also, the future needs and welfare of our country as well as the present, we have examined at some length the tables A and B, together with schedules A, B, C and D thereunder, in order to arrive at

a reasonably correct conclusion as to the relative trade existing between the two countries, and the effect upon the production resources and duties of the enactment into law and the enforcement of such proposed agreement.

We find by table A livestool shipped by the United States to Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, amounted to \$761,768, and from Canada to the United States \$1,249,865 thus making an excess of imports over our exports of \$547,597. Dutles paid by the United States to Canada on stock shipped there amounted to \$374,-040, and by Canada to the United States the duty was \$172,493.55; the United

States paying to Canada on account of such stock \$101,546.45 more than we received from Canada as duties. this instance, therefore, we feel that by placing such products upon the free stock and consequently cheapen the pro- materially change the revenue of our ducts and save to the United States the duties now paid to the Canadian gov-

Grain on Free List.

Canada as proposed in the tentative agreement between the department of state and the Canadian government. In acting on the matter at the regular meeting. Wednesday the grange said it was 'in accord with the agreement reached and favors the enactment of such legislation as is necessary to put it into speedy and effective operation." A committee having the matter in charge of which J. J. Johnson was chairman, had made exhaustive study of the proposed tariff charges. The re-port covered many details of revenue collection as well as discussing the problem is its effect upon the public \$61,449, while imports from Canada to the United States were \$809,590. Can-

ada, therefore, sent to us dairy prod-ucts worth \$748,141 more than are sent to her. The duties paid by Canada for this privilege was \$105,425, while the duties paid by the United States to Canada was \$82,913,70.

time it will apparently favor the Canadian producer, while our government would lose the \$105,425 now paid as revenue, and our producers would be relieved of paying \$82,913 which they

must now pay for the privilege of send-ing products to Canada. "In the matter of eggs, which are to be placed on the free list, we find that the United States shipped to Canada such products valued at \$177,577, while Canada' sent to the United States in value \$12,596; that the duties paid by

the United States were \$22,514.28, while Canada paid but \$1991. In this instance the benefits to be derived would be very greatly in favor of the United States producer. At the same time the loss on the part of our government in revenue would be comparatively small. South Gets a Slice.

"We also find that cotton seed ofl nder the present tariff rates, is duty free from Canada into the United States, while Canada levies a duty of 171/2 per cent for United States products shipped within her borders. We also find that the United States exported to Canada \$3,092,732 gallons during the time above mentioned, while Canada sent none to us. The duty paid by the United States producers was \$179,188.60. By the proposed schedule

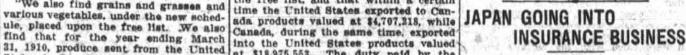
these producers will save to themselves this entire revenue, while the govern-ment of the United States will lose nothing. With reference to garden seeds, it

is very evident, that the producers garden seeds of the United States will be very greatly benefited by hav-ing a free market in Canada, and save unto themselves the very large revenue now imposed by Canada on them, while at the same time our government would lose but a small sum in revenue.

Fish Imports Are Large.

"We might add that Canada sends to much fish as the United States sends In more in duties. Placing this article, government as compared with our out-

lay. "We further find that timber manufactured (many classes) are to be upon the free list, and that within a certain We also find grains and grasses and time the United States exported to Can-



Sanches With 800 Men Has 350 Regulars at His Mercy at Ojinaga-Theory of Limantour's Mission.

GENERAL LUQUE'S

FORCE POCKETED

BY INSURRECTOS

(United Press Le sed Wire,) El Paso, Texas, March 18.--A dispatch received here tonight from Presidio, Texas, states that the insurrectos

under Sanches have General Luque and "In the opinion of the committee, the proposed agreement will stimulate in-dustries in both countries. At the same pocketed at Ojinaga, where, the dishis 350 federal soldiers completely patch says, a fight has been raging since daylight this morning.

Colonel Dorantes, a federal subordinate, with 80 men, was lured out of town and then cut off from the garrison and forced to take refuge in a house a mile from Luque's headquarters. Sanches,

with 800 men, has the garrison com pletely surrounded and cut off from supplies and every time the federals have attempted a sortie they have been beaten back.

The action of the United States in stationing a company of the Twenty-third United States infantry at the American end of each of the international bridges here, and also massing the Fourth cavalry on the river bank, remains unexplained. It was stated today that a report that Juarez was expeeting an attack from the insurrectos was responsible for the American

troops' activity. The hasty trip of Jose Limantour to

Maxico is also causing considerable excitement here and in Juares. An army officer expressed the opinion tonight that Limantour was hurrying to Mexico City to try to persuade his govern ment to withdraw from the reported Japanese alliance.



San Francisco, March 18 .- Following he dismissal of the case charging his with bringing stolen property into the the United States over eight times as state, Charles A. Barrett, arrested in Salt Lake City in connection with the to Canada, and yet pays but \$14,586 theft of \$6000 worth of gold bullion from the steamer Humboldt, was taken into list would tend to reduce the prices of therefore, upon the free list will not custody by a detective from Portland, Or. The new arrest was made as Barrett stepped from the courtroom of Acting Police Judge Treadwell. He will be taken to Portland tomorrow where he will be charged with the same offense

spring from it in the first place, from out of it comes our subtenance and at JUATTLE AND WAY the end back to it go our bodles.

Show me the man who can do with out land and I'll show you the man without a body. We do not all have to actually work in the earth. We are not all farmers and miners. But on these nary vocations all of our work depends.

"People say to me Would you have us divide up the land? I do not want anything of the kind. It would not be ossible to give each his fair share. some land is much more valuable than stay of the United States cruiser Maryther land. It would be impossible to land in Seattle harbor it emanated from strike a fair division. "Every time that a child was born

there would have to be a re-division because that child is just as much entitled to his share of the land as you are to yours.

## Land Rents for Public's Treasury.

"But suppose all of us owned this iding in which we are meeting to-We would not divide it up and let someone have the plaster and someone else the lath and someone else the nher from the walls. The easy way would be to lat somebody use the building and pay us the rent. That is exactly the way we should solve the land problem. Let whoever wants to use the land but let the rent go into the public treasury, where it will benefit everyone. "We propose to take the value of the

ound into the treasury by the collection of one tax-the value of the ground exclusive of the improvements. Tax land on its market price.

you get what belongs to everybody. It is a tax that now exists in some forms It is not a revolutionary idea. It simply means the carrying out of a system that is already in use in a limited way. "The benefits of the plan are many. Among them are economy of adminis-tration, the concentration of attention upon one thing instead of upon the sand things that are now regarded as taxable and the assessment of a tax upon something the value of which is fixed by all.

## An Illustration From Manhattan.

"To illustrate the last point- Manhattan island was bought by some Dutch traders from the Indians for blankets and trinkets valued at \$24. There were no railroads then, no streets, no buildings, no improvements of any kind. Today this same land, not taking into conalderation any of the improvements just mentioned, is valued at from \$3.000,000,-0 to \$4,000,000,000. Now, who made immense increase in the value

of the land itself? The landlords, those men who say they own New York and that the city is theirs? Not at all-it is the population-the millions of poor men and women who live on this land, work on it, pay rent for it and make it eirable. If you took all this population away, the value of the land would be gone. The value, therefore, plainly ongs to everybody. Why not use it for the benefit of everybody and make

#### it pay the taxes? A Theft in Values.

"It is a precept of the decalogue that shalt not steal.' But are not landlords stealing this value that people of New York have made for neir land? This value, made by society, sught to be taken by society in the form of a tax and used for the benefit society. Don't tax a man on his inry. A city must have streets and schools and improvements of one sort or as near war strength as possible. The another. Where can it get the money pay for these necessary things? Out its own land. The city owns the ments in the city itself add to the

ilus of the ground. "It is absard to tax a man on the

"It is absurd to tax a man on the tings he does-to tax a man because c makes a coat or builds a house or anufactures food for you and me to the should be rewarded for his constructs fined because of it. We its drunks and puisances. Well and "It is absurd to tax a man because the calendars every month." "It is absurd to tax a man because constructs food for you and me to the calendars every month." "It is absurd to tax a man because the calendars every month." a successor to President Corey, both Dickson and President Corey, both Carnegie Steel company; were over-looked, clearly indicates the intention of those now in control of the corpo-ration to eliminate the entire Carnegie element.

ARE NOT A

# (Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Segttle, Wash., March 18 .- Strong in denial of any discourtesy on his part and firm in the statement that if there was any discourtesy during the recent Captain J. C. Gillmore, commander of the warship, as much as himself, and reiterating that he parted company with

the commander on the best of terms, Mayor George W. Dilling tonight explained the affair that has caused considerable comment the past week.

Mayor Dilling says nelther Captain Gillman nor any officer under him ably be taken to President Taft. called upon him officially while the FAMILY CALLED TO cruiser was here. The explanation that the ejection of two sailors from a roller skating rink was because of boisterous conduct and not because of the uniform of the United States navy was satisfactory to Captain Gillmore, said Mayor Dilling. Captain Gillmore said the men were kept aboard the warship in anticipation of a hurry order to sail and not because of any alleged discourtesy.

**OREGON NATIONAL GUARD** 

### (Continued from Page One.)

national guard on a war footing have come at the height of the Mexican-Japanese war talk, it was the lucention of the department to issue this order long before any crisis arose at the Mexican border.

"The order has nothing to do with talk of war with Japan or any other power," said General Finzer. "It has been brewing a long time and simply happened to be issued at this time." The Oregon National Guard numbers 21 general and staff officers, 91 regimental officers, and 1411 enlisted men. The reserve militia, unorganized, is es-

# timated at about 180,000.

What Law Provides. The militia law of January 21, 1903, provides: "That the militia shall con-sist of every able bodied male citizen of the respective states and every ablebodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less tuan 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes\_the organized militia. to be known as the national guard; the remainder to be known as the re-

A meeting of the general staff officers under General Finzer has been called to meet at once and discuss the changes mentioned in the orders lasued by General Wood. It is said that as a result of the orders for trimming the staff officers that a number of those now holding

commissions will have to resign. The governor's staff is not included in the orders.

(Publishers' Press Leased Wire., New York, March 18.--The Aurora, Ill., March 18. -- Colonel Charles Green of the Third regiment, Illinois National Guard, this afternoor received orders to recruit all companies of his regiment up to full war strength pany under the direction of the greatorder came from the adjutant general's est steel makers in the world, accordoffice at Springfield. Similar orders ing to a circumstantial and persistent report in the financial district oday. The report calls attention to the fact have been sent to company captains throughout the state.

# More of a Sinecure.

From the Kansas City Journal.

other and more drastic methods may be adobe wall of the jail and shot. Their bodies were rolled into holes dug nearby and covered with a few shovelfuls Dismissals Considered. The "other methods" to which Stewof earth.

art refers, according to the declaration of several railway service employes, are FEARED REBELS MAY dismissals. These employes today informed Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor that CAPTURE LIMANTOUR, MINISTER OF FINANCE while nothing had been put into writing they had been given to understand by their superiors that if they insisted

San Antonio, Texas, March 18 .-- Fears upon joining a union "they might as for the safety of Joseph Yves Liman-tour, Mexican minister of finance, were well hand in their resignations." The unwritten instructions, it was expressed here tonight when intellisaid, had been circulated with the gengence arrived that the insurgents are eral understanding that they come from out in force along the Mexican Central Postmaster General Hitchcock railroad, along which Limantour is Bitter invective against the postofhastening toward the capital. fice department was made at the federation headquarters here tonight fol-

Passengers arriving on the Mexican Central today said that rebel outposts lowing Stewart's statement and it was today rode into Saltillo in the state of declared that the matter would prob-Neuvo Leon.

This is the furthest east that the northern border insurrectos have penetrated and is on the line of the Mexican Central. The insurrectos ordered the railroad officials to handle no more trains, threatening to dynamite trains and tracks if the order was disobeyed. Railroad officials ordered pilot engines

JOHNSON'S BEDSIDE to precede every train sent out. Limantour is said to be the most hated

man in the Diaz administration and the insurrectos would be delighted if they could capture him. His train was due in Saltillo at 5 o'clock this afternoon and Cleveland, Ohio, March 18 .- The condition of former Mayor Tom L. Johnson since then no word has come from there. was reported to be unchanged tonight. He has been ill for months and on Wed

# WAR WITH JAPAN IS AN ABSURD IDEA IN **OPINION OF CARNEGIE**

New York, March 18 .- "The man who fears war with Japan might as well wear lightning rods down his back to

Mike Martelli, a 17-year-old boy, who save himself from a stroke." drives a wegon for his father, John Martelli, a grocer, at 614 Second street, met the 13-year-old son of M. E. Gibwhich he decried the alarmist reports of Japanese designs against the United son, a manufacturer, of \$84 Mill street, States. yesterday morning, who was driving a

"First," said Mr. Carnegie, "It would be impossible for Japan to transfer an Young Gibson, being endowed with some of the David Harum spirit of army to our shores so great as to be formidable. Before her ships could possibly have reached here we would have with Martelli. Martelli agreed, if young filled our harbors with deadly sives and defy them to land. That falling, if some should land, we would 'welbut when he returned, after finding come them with bloody hands to hospitable graves.' Let me make one remark about Japan. Of all the apparitions that staff U. S. A., it was learned today., disturb men like Hobson, the idea of Exclusive of the men to man the war with Japan is most absurd. It war with Japan is most absurd. It coast defense, there are 16,000 men in should be remembered that Japan was the island. General Wood believes 28,not altogether victorious in the war with 000 men the minimum force which Russia and when she asked for an infemnity of \$600,000,000 Russia simply smiled and did not give a cent."

# DEMONSTRATION FOR GOMEZ IN CAPITAL

Havana, Cuba, March 18 .- On the eve steady elimination of the Carnegie element of the day of his patron saint, President from the steel trust, the most recent Gomes was tendered a huge demonstration of respect by the residents of the capital tonight. Several thousand per-sons paraded and in many parts of the city there were special illuminations. step in which is the dropping of W. B. Dickson as first vice president of the corporation, will result in the organisation of a great independent steel comexecutive received hundreds

gifts during the day.

Greek, Slugged, Asks Warrant. A fight between two Greeks at the Portland botel last night, ended in the Schwab, then of Mr. Corey, now of Mr. Dickson, and the fact that in selecting to the police station, asking for the arrest of his assailant. On explaining the details of the affair he was advised burned together, make a cheap, effecthat it would be necessary to secure a tive and refreshing disinfectant for the warrant. No names were taken. | air of sick rooms.

United States was worth \$2,363,820. In ducers to the United States being \$1. other words, the United States sent to 323,630. The effect of the proposed Canada vegetables, grains and grasses worth \$3,543,531 more than was received from Canada. The duties paid by the the revenues of our government and at government's plans for insuring private people of the United States to Canada mention was into our midst a concerns against loss. The question was was \$299,438.48, and by Canadians to the United States \$849,916. In this case the of lumber, etc., and in our judgment will government of the United States would se in revenue \$550,477. "From these last figures it is very

evident that the rates of duty charged by the Canadian government are far less than the rates of duties charged by the United States government, and that the Canadian government, from a business point of view, would gain by the proposed change, while it is also true

that our farmers would gain by having a free market, and would also save the duty now paid by them in order to ship their produce to the Canadian country, and in our judgment this would be benefit to the farming community ni general, and the great mass of people, although a loss, to a certain extent, in revenue to the United States government.

Canada Imports Fruit.

We also find that fruits, fresh and dried, under the proposed agreement, are to be placed on the free list. We note that fruits sent from the United States to Canada during the period above mentioned were valued at \$1,513,-319, and from Canada to the United States, \$321,123. In other words, the United States shipped to Canada \$1,102,-

197 more than Canada shipped to the United States. The duties also paid by the United States to Canada prove to be \$343,042, and by Canada to the United States \$76,084, making an excess in duties paid by the United States to Canada of \$245,958. In this instance it is apparent that the fruit.



Taft will, it is stated tonight, appoint President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard university, a member of the New

force in the Philippines should consist of nine regiments of infantry, four regents of cavalry, three battalions of field artillery, six battallons of mounted artillery with the necessary signal and

The duty paid by the 351 and that sent from Canada to the the revenue paid by the Canadian pro United States to Canada was nothing. agreement, therefore, will be to reduce the revenues of our government and at greater quantity of manufactured timber. This will tend to reduce the price be a benefit, not only to the farming communities, but to the great mass of our people.

## Will Benefit United States.

"The committee therefore, after this careful consideration, has considered that upon the whole the proposed agreement will be of material benefit to the United States. We feel that the markets for our various products will be enlarged; that the prices of foodstuffs, lumber and other products will be re-duced gradually; that the pleasant relations existing heretofore and now between the people of the two govern-ments will be strengthened. We fully appreciate that both countries must

necessarily compete with the same Eu-Suropean conditions. "We also recognize the fact that the reduction of duty from manufactured goods has not been as great in many instances as on farm and other products. and this we feel is not strictly in accord with correct and just principles. At the same time the proposed agreement is upon the whole not objectionable to the farmer, and no doubt will in time when placed in operation cause the people to realize the necessity and the benefit to be derived from material reduction in

the now existing tariff rates, by which very largely at least the great manufacturing interests of our country have increased so rapidly." The report was unanimously adopted.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Tokio, March 18 .-- That Japan, in ad-

dition to conserving national resources, is doing everything in her power to increase her financial resources was shown today in the discussion of the concerns against loss. The question was raised whether the government had the right to enter the insurance business. Criticism of the government's course is being made in several of the leading pa-

pers, notably the Hochi Shimbun. Incidentally, T. Takestomi, editor of the Kokumin Shimbun, is quoted as saying that although the government claimed to have done everything to lighten the burden of the taxes on the cople, in reality the war taxes remain in force, as heavily as ever.





is inadequate is the positive conviction of Major General Wood, chief of should be permanently on duty there. This figure is based on the possibili-ties of an attack from the outside and is without reference to the force neces-

sary to keep the Filipinos in order. It Philippines should be actively defended. it is known he has repeatedly urged American officers to study the Japan-

ese language. Wood spent several years in command of the army in the Philof

painful injury of one of the men, who was struck over the head with a gas pipe. Other workmen separated the two and the victim of the assault came questioned here.

Freshly ground coffee and campho

Washington, March 15-That the present military force in the Philippines

commission to investigate the second class mail rates and recommend a rate at which magazines shall be hauled. The members of this commission al

ready appointed are Justice Hughes of York, and former Solicitor Genalso does not include the companies of tain that he will do so, soon as he re-Philippine scouts and constabulary. As turns to Washington. an indication of the source of possible The president's vacation comes to an attack from which Wood believes the end tomorrow. He will leave at 3

eral Maxwell of Cincinnati. While the president has not definitely decided to name Mr. Lowell, it is practically cero'clock in the afternoon over

the Southern railway for Washington, expecting to arrive there at 9 o'clock. He looks better than he flas for months. He has acquired a respectable tan and

ippines and he yields to none in his has lost the worried look that marked his countenance during the closing days General Wood believes the minimum of congress. This morning he played the last game

of golf and won. He drove to a fishing club near here. Professor Charles Edward Merriam,

the Republican nominee for mayor of Chicago, was born in Iows in 1874 After res lving degrees at the state uni versity of Iowa and Columbia univers ity he spent two years in Berlin and Parls. In 1900 hasoined the faculty of the University of Chicago and has been there ever since in the department of political science.